NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

Explure of Diplomatic Relations Between Austria and Prussia.

Important Official Announcement of the Emperer of Austria.

Austria Becides to Resort to the Sword.

The Federal Diet Takes Sides With Austria.

The Federal Army to be Mobilized.

Prussia Announces the Dissolution of the Germanic Confederation.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE HUNGARIANS.

The Mouvian left Liverpool at 2:30 p. m. June 14, Louclouderry June 15, and passed this point at noon to-day. The City of Boston, from New-York, and the Belgian, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of

New York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th, and the steamships Scotland and City of Manchester, from New-York, arrived at Q constown at midnight on the 13th. The steamship Ericsson, from New-York, arrived at

THE IMPENDING WAR.

Rupture Between Austria and Prussia.

REPORT OF A DECLARATION OF WAR. Rumors were current at Liverpool when the steamer sa led that the Austrians that morning had declared wa

Several private telegrams are alleged to have been received; but nothing public or authentic. Nothing public of moment has transpired since the interruption of diplomatic relations between Prussin and Austria. SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA-AUSTRIA IS

COMPELLED TO RESORT TO THE SWORD.

London, June 15 .- No formal declaration of war has yet been made, but the Emperor of Austria, in & speech to the Vienna Corporation, yesterday, said that having done

Rupture Between Prussin and the Federal Diet. THE PROPOSED MOBILIZATION OF THE PEDERAL ARMY

-THREATENING DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA. The question of the mobilization of the Federal Army, proposed by Austria, was still pending in the Frankfort Det. Prassia opposed it as entirely opposed to Federal law, and called on the German States favorable to Prassia to vote

THE MOTION TO MOBILIZE THE PEDERAL ARMY DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA.

The German Diet, by a cote of nine to six, resolved to mobilize the Federal Army. The Prussian member protested

from the decision of the Diet. The Austrian representative insisted on the indissolubility of the Confederation, and the THE PEDERAL ARMY.

The subjoined is from a Munich letter, dated the 7th. pup-

Prussin and Austria. THE PRUSSIAN EMPASSADOR IN VIENNA RECEIVES HIS

PASSPORT. The Austrian Government in sending the Prussian Embassador his passport, informed him it took the step because it looked as if the withdrawel of the Austrians from Holstein as taking place under compulsion from Prussia.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSADOR AT BERLIN The Prussian Government in giving Count Karoly

the passports which he demanded, accompanied them with a letter acknowledging the courteous manuer with which he fulfilled his deplematic functions as Austrian Embassador at

AUSTRIAN INTERESTS AT BERLIN. Austria is said to have confided her interests at Ber-Jin and Florence to the Dutch Ministers at those Courts.

PRUSISIAN INTERESTS AT VIENNA. The Ministers of France and Bavaria are said to

have de lined to look after Prassian interests at Vienna. AUSTRIAN DISPATCHES STOPPED BY PRUSSIA. An Austrian courier, proceeding from Vienna to

Gen. Gallegg, was stopped in Pressian territory, and his dispatches takes from him.

GERMAN EMPERSOR AND QUIENS—A FAINT HOPE FOR

The Paris correspondent of The Times says: It is befiered that the Lear Queens or Empresses who are in Germans using their best efforts to reestablish between the Sovereigns that peace which their people so carnestly desire, have done more than has been generally supposed. Russia was also employing all her diplomacy with the secondary German Princes. The writer says there are still people in Paris who believe that war

POSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOHEMIA. The Vienna correspondent of The Times describes the positions of the Austrian Army of the North. The center Prague to the northwestern frontier of Boltemis, and the right The Thomas Hall Ingl. Commany has sust coded narment.

wing from Olmutz to Cracow, where there is a strongly in

CONCENTRATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS NEAR FRANK-

It was stated that a body of Austrian troops is about to concentrate near Frankfort-on-the-Main. General ablenz and the Duke of Augustenburg had proceeded

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN SILESIA. The Prussian army, which was in position on the Silesian frontier, was throwing up defenses on all the roads

ORDERS OF GEN. MANTEUFFEL. Gen. Manteuffel had ordered every public functionary and official in Holstein to solemnly engage to submit unditionally to all orders of the King of Prussia and those

conditionally to all orders of the King of Prussia and those acting on his behalf.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

From The Loodon Times

The following particulars will give an idea of the enormous dimensions the Prussian armaments have by degrees assumed. The nine corps dermet forming the field army, preparly so-called, consist of 253 battalions, 228 squadrons, and los batteries with 836 mms, the whole numbering 371,000 men, among whom are 8,750 officers and 28,000 non-combatists. The first band of the Landwehr, considered the filte of the army are formed into 146 battellons, 40 squadrons, and 84 artiflery companies, having in all 147,000 men, among whom are 3,000 officers and 2,000 non-combatants. The depot troops destined to fill up the vacanies constantly occurring in the ranks of the two first-mentioned classes have been augmented to 83; battalians, 60 squadrons, and 36 field batteries, or 144 guns, with 120,000 men; among whom are 227 officers and 2,000 non-combatants. Cauting up the above figures we shalt have a total of 647,000, including 15,000 officers and 20,000 non-combatants with 1,008 guns, one half titled, and 12,000 horses. In addition to these, municipal guards, composed of volunteers, have been formed in the southern districts of Brandenburg and Silvela. A tenta corps durme is at this moment being organized, but whether it is to consist of Landwehr of a rew levies, no one that knows will tell you.

From The London Times.

moment being organized; but whether it is to consist of Landwich of the welvies, no one that knows will tell you.

RECUITING IN PRESSIA.

From The Lendon Times.

It is here requisite to say a few words on the system of recruiting in Prussia. With the exception of clergymen and a few others, every man in the year in which he becomes to years old is liable to military service for five years, three of which he spends in the regular army and two in the reserve. On completion of thin service he is placed in the first key of the Landwehr for seven years, and afterward in the second levy of the Landwehr for seven years more. When it is necessary to raise the regular army to a war footing, the reserve is first drafted into the ranks, then the first levy of the Landwehr, and afterward, if necessary, the second levy. At the present time the three lirst vers of the second levy have already been called to arms. If the Landwehr is exhausted the Landwehr is called out, and in this case every man between 16 and 50 is liable for service.

Each carps farmée of the Line in time of peace is quartered in occ of the eight Provinces of the Kingdom. Its recruits are obtained from that Province, and its Landwehr are the men in the Province who have served five years, and who have been dismissed from actual service, but are subjected to an annual express of training. The Provinces to which the different carps farmes belong are: 1, Prussia Proper; 2, Pomerania, 3, Brandenburg; 4, Prussian Saxony, 5, Posen, 6, Silecia, 7, Westphalie; 8, Rhine Provinces. The Guards are recruited from men of a certain stature from all the Provinces, and the Landwehr of the Guard consists of the men who have formerly served in it.

THE AUSTRIAN PORCE IN ITALY.

The Manitum de la Flotte enumerates the Austrian force in Italy. The Archduke Albert, Commander in Chief of the Austrian army, has four corps under his orders—the third, commanded by the Archduke Ernest, the fifth, by Prince Lichtenstein; the seventh by Gen. Marsickle, and the ninth by Ger. Hartenay. The Austrian army in Italy comprises 106:200 traops of the line, 16,855 chassears, 56,720 crosts, 1840 exastry, 400c arthermore, 16,855 chassears, 56,720 crosts, 1840 exastry, 400c arthermore, 1890 joineers, and 859 hespital attendants. Of the men intended for active service, 80,000 are to form an army of operation, 50,000 for the form on a ring of operation, 50,000 for the formal and army of operation, 50,000 for the formal treases, and 20,000 for the coast of Italy and the city of Ventce The Third Corps, which is in the Frioul and Lodiana, is 15,000 are to form an army of operation, 50,000 for the formal that it is the first who may be dispatched to the north or south as occasion requires, Gen. Wettler commands in Istria, Krusne in the Tyrol. The corps in the Frioul and that in the Tyrol are intended to keep Garibelli in check. The position hald by the Austrian army at present is purely defensive. The effective force is probably one-third less than that of the Italian army, but it possesses the advantage of being able to more along its chitre line of battle from Pecklera to Trieste by railway, and to concentrate 100,000 men on any point without less of time. The earlier line from the Alps to the Advalatic is, bowever, immense, and notwithstanding the Quadrilateral, the intronched camp at Roytog and the strong works erected at Venice and the largues, by the Pinye, by Trieste, or by Daimatla, and intercept the communication of the Austrian army with Vienna. THE AUSTRIAN FORCE IN ITALY.

The War Crisis in Italy.

THE FIRST MOVE OF THE ITALIANS. The Daily News's correspondent at Florence says and called on the German States favorable to Prussia to vote against it, and would regard every supporter of the motion as in one body across the Po, following this up by pouring 300,000

into Venetia.

A FORGED LETTER OF GLADSTONE, formal let ABOPTED - PROTEST OF PRUSSIA - IMPORTANT ing to be from Gladstone, sympathizing with the Italian cause.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE HUNGARIANS.

Kossuth had issued an address to the Hungarians, dated at Turin, recommending them to wait for the course of events, and remain as they are, or enroll themselves in the Hungarian Legion; and it matters progress in such a manner as to offer a field for action, due notice will be given.

The Principalities.

ENGLAND WILLING TO RECOGNIZE PRINCE CHARLES. It was stated that England had notified its willing-ness to recognize Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar, provided he takes the oath of silegiance to the Sultan.

GENERAL NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Proceedings in Parliament on the 13ths were unim

In the extarordinary trial in which a Mrs. Ryves sought to establish herself as a princess of the Royal Family, her mother having been married to the Duke of Cambei lund, the jury found a verdict against the claimant. The Times treats the case as an imposition.

France.

THE WAR AND THE PRENCH BUDGET.

In the Corps Legislatif M. Rouher, in reply to Gurmer Pares, and the threatened disturbances in Europe were not likely to slake the favorable condition of the French Budget; but if the expenditure was increased by necessity for assuming armed neutrality, the Government would of necessity convoke the Corps Legislatif. Jules Favre then opened the debate upon Mexico.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN. THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

Lu France denies the rumor of an intended abdica-

THE BOURSE.

The Bourse on the 14th was weak and closed at 63f.

Russia.

DEFEAT OF THE PRINCE OF BORHARA.

On the 20th of May, the Prince of Bokhara with 40,000 men and 21 guns, eagaged a Russian force and suffered a decisive defeat losing 19 cannon and being completely routed. The Russian loss was insignificant.

Commercial Intelligence.

Livendool Cotton Market, June 14.—Sales of Cotton or four days 15,000 bales, inclinaing 6,000 bales to speculators and exciters. The methat is firm at unchanged prices. Middling Uplands or quoted at 15 4 25 d.

TRAPE REPORT.—The Manchester market is steady for goods and

Liverpoor. Breadstorrs Marker, June 14.—The market is generally firm. Richardson Speace & Co. report: Flour firm and notices demand an advance. Wheat steady at 10.26:109 for Winter Red. Corn steady at 10.26:109 Market. June 14.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Various circulars report: Beef quiet and steady. Porte quiet and steady. Bacon steady. Lived quiet and nominal TsPus quiet and steady. T. Vois quiet and stoody.

Liverpoor. Proporce Market.—Asine quiet and stendy. Sugar stendy. Coffee coarrie. Rice flat. Rosin dall. Spirits Turpentine

steady. Coffee concrete. Rice flat. Rosin doll. Sparity Turpennice in scale. Feet of sum upon and steady. Street Lop now Markers, 1471.—Breedstoffs firm, with an advancing ferilency. Sugar quite and sheady. Coffee firm. The quitet and steady. Rice 44804, Tallow steady.

od Yarro.

Buxanerrere.—The market is firmer, and belders of Flour and best demand in advance. Corn call and declining. Provisions.—The market is steady.

Lozzos. Findry evening June 1X—Consols close at 054 806 for oney.

MERICAN STOCKS - United States 5:00s, 644-850; Illinois Central, As an extraction of the bound states a stor, begins by minus central, toxicox, June 15—Evening.—The weekly return of the Bank of logical shows an ince case to buildon of £1,200,000.

Sutherthousides (inculate of the evening of the 15th reports a fair noting of business during the week in American sociarities, and prices as the whole weel mannhanes. Free-wentles at cone time touched 66, at the whole weel mannhanes. Free-wentles are one time touched 66, at the water for the form of the state of t

relation to Income taxes, and one authorizing gas companies

THE FREEDMEN IN MARYLAND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senate by a vote of two to one.

The Civil Rights Bill Practically Disregarded.

WASHINGTON

THE SENATE PASSES THE TAX BILL.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Considers the Senate Amendments.

> WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1865. THE PREEDMEN IN MARYLAND.

Gen. Howard of the Freedmens Bureau has just received a report from Capt. S. N. Clark, an Inspector of the Maryland. Capt. Clark reports matters in a very unsettled condition. The most encouraging feature is the fact that a considerable number of colored people residing in the above named counties are owners and lessees of lands. The wages paid laborers are, for women \$5 per month, for men \$18, and \$12, with rations and quarters. Notwithstanding the negroes work well, yet a bliter feeling still exists between the two races. No schools for the freedmen tenance them. The most general complaint among the freed people is concerning the loose manner in which their children are bound out. Over 500 children have been appren ticed since last November, and some planters have as many as 10 children bound to them. A Mrs. R. D. Sollars, living in Colvert County, has three colored children bound to her, one of whom she hires out to a doctor, receiving compensation for its services. The provisions of the Civil Rights bill are entirely disregarded.

Judge Wm. H. Tuck, at the May term of the Criminal Court of Calvert County sentenced fire men to be sold in darry for periods ranging from six to eighteen manths. Ishae e of the five, was charged with stealing a pooketbook valued at one dollar. He was sentenced to be sold into slavery for a period of one year. Oliver Smith and Bea-Mackail were charged with stealing a lot of tobacco, and were The others were charged with similar thefts. On the 88th of the five colored men put upon the auction block and sold by the Sheriff to the highest bilder. Skinger was bought by one John Hofford for \$54. On the 26th of last Murch a colored man, named Philip Forbes, and his wife Harrist, got into me difficulty with their employer, one John H. Farmer, who shot and mortally wounded Forbes and seriously wounded his wife. Farmer escaped, but afterward del vered himself up to he authorities. He was put under \$300 bail, and when he aptpeared at court there were no white witnesses against bim,

A JOHNSON NATIONAL CONVENTION. The National Union (Johnson) Club of this city have issued their call for a National Union Convention, to be nave escard fact can for a National China Consultation, of the circular is signed by Randail, Doollitle, Browning, Cowan, and others, and the call is prenounced O. K. by such loyal lights as Nesmith of Oregon and Hendricks of Indiana.

ny the exclusion of the r loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the National Goreann ent in any other form.

**Pavery is about and, and neither can not enght to be re finalished in any State or Terrisory within our jurisdiction.

**Fach State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or might to diciate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the sights of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgement exclusively subject only the Constitution of the United States is essential to that is ance of power on which the perfection and endorance of our political fluire depands, and the overclasse of that system by nampation in centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, demperous to a Republican Government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of its election sections and qualifications of its numbers but the exclusion of loyal Senstors and Representatives properly chosen and qualifications of the numbers but the exclusion of loyal Senstors and Representatives properly chosen and qualifications of the numbers but the exclusion and proceedings everywhere, which can serve an other purpose than to real industry and the fact is a simulation of the purpose of the variable the animonities of war, and the effect which also not mental seed, and material interests at home, and on standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the real surface of the constitution, and the second of the constitution, and the second of the constitution of the public confit. All such desired has promoted, and the early restored to the surface of the constitutions and the soft of the constitutions of the States and Territories of the Union, can rise above

com the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of anch delegate. But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not orally accept the National situation and cordially inderse the principal above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the contilution, the Urion and the Government of the United States. Washington, Jane 25, 1895.

W. Randall, President; J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Edgar Cowan, Charles Knapp, Samuel Fowler, Executive Committee, National Union (Johnson) Club.

We recommend the helding of the above Convention, and endorse he cell therefor.

Janes Dixon, J. A. Hendricks, Daniel S. Norton, J. W. Nesmith.

BRALTH OF MR. STANTON.

Secretary Stanton has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to return to the War Department and resume his duties.

HOMESTEAD LANDS IN THE SOUTH-WEST VIRGINIA

DISBURSEMENTS.

The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestoad actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Lousisiana, Arkansas and Florida. and also the hill appropriating \$168,500 to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and paying the military forces to aid in suppressing

THE M'GHAW LIBEL CASE.

In the Circuit Court for this District an action was brought by McGhaw against Mr. Clephane to recover damages for an alleged libel ous publication, charging the plaintiff with dichyalty, and of being a secresion sympathizer, etc., alleged to have been written and delivered to Mr. Dans, then Assistant-Secretary of War. The plaintiff, at the time, was in the am Secretary

and the War Department, and was dismissed from such employment in consequence of Mr. Clephano's letter. The case has been brought to a close, the jury awarding damages Mr. McGhaw in the sam of \$1,000.

NEW YORK NAVAL OFFICERS-A NEW CANDIDATE. General Averill was on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day. It is understood that he is a candi-

The weather has been excessively warm to-day, the ermometer ranging as high as 95 degrees in the shade. PAYMENT OF LOYAL CITIZENS IN BEBEL STATES.

In the Senate, quite a discussion sprang up on the bill to authorize payment of loyal citizens of Robel States for bill to authorize payment of 1033 to 1033 army stores taken by Union officers. The opposition manifested left the impression that the measure would be defeated.

It comes up again to-morrow.

THE TAX BILL.

No amendments of importance were made to the Tax bill. Henderson of Missouri made an effort to strike out trary, taled to increase the tax from two to three cents, but was unsuccessful. The matter will probably be settled in Committee of Conference at three cents, the House having adopted five ceats and the Senate two,

ments, and immediately call for a Committee of Conference, where the points of disagreement will be settled. The most important subjects of dispute are the Cotton tax, a section in

to add the manufacturers tax to their contract prices. Two weeks will probably clapse before the bill is finally passed.

PREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. Senator Wilson will try to get his Freedmen's Bu-

The House to-day followed the lead of Thad. Stevens and by a vote of eighty-four to thirty seven suspended the rules. to take from the Pacific Railroad Committee the bill to allow the Union Pacific Railroad to run up the Smoky Hill Fork instead of the Republican Fork, and to go directly west to Denver City and Salt Lake City, where it will connect with the main line running from Omala City. The same billules gives the California Pacific Central authority to come shead until it meets the line running from the East. The bill comes up to morrow, when it will be passed finally, it having been already passed by the

ILLNESS OF MR. E. B. WASHGURNE. Representative E. B. Washburne of Illinois was taken suddenly ill with congestion of the liver during the proceedings of the House to-lay. He fainted away, and was taken to the residence of Gen. Grant, where he now lies dan-

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF. The representatives of the wool, flaxseed, cattle,

ate, and other products of the Great West, express themselves as highly satisfied with the Tariff bill as reported to the House ARREST OF AMERICANS IN IRELAND-THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President to-day sent to the House a message answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citiinclusing a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject. The latter says: He has the honor to subjoin a list f the names of all aged citizens of the United States who according to the information in the Department, have was, according to the recent suspension of the habeas cor-pus act in that country. Pursuant to the instructions of the Department, the United States Minister at London, and Conuls of the United States in Ireland, have made such reprecases of persons, that they have been released, except two who were held for trial upon grounds supposed to be suffi-cient by the judicial authorities. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the aforesaid representations even the two persons referred to, one of whom is a Col. Burke, have been names of those held in arrest in Dublin: Maurice McGrath, Lieut. Col. John W. Byron, late major 8th N. Y. Vols., George Archdeacon, Michael O'Bierle, late captain 69th N. Y. Vols., Timothy D. McEniff, John Fourring, Burke Kirnan McDonald, James Bible, captain U. S. A., John H. Gleason, Joseph Glesson, Bernard McDermitt, Michael O'Brien, Michael Duffy, Daniel J. Maykius, James Smith of Ohlo, John Comerford of Massachusetts, Frank Wm. Malkers, native of Pennsylvania; Edward Morley, native of Pennsylvania; Cornelius Healy, Thomas Hyne Heid in arrest at Berfist: Capt. O'Byrne, John Dunn. Held at Cork: John McCimperty, native of Ohio; James Daniels, Held at Tipperary; Thes. E. Blackwell.

XXX1XTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...... WASENGTON. June 25, 1866.

AN ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to extend section 4 of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 34, 1866.

The 4th section referred to relates to provisions granting three months pay, proper, to officers upon final discharge. The amendment of this section extends the benefit of it to officers in service March 3, 1865, or who were mustered out or discharged honorably after that date. The Committee's amendment now proposes to insert the 9th day of April for that date.

A PARK AND AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) offered a resolution instructing the

A PARK AND AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of about 259 acres adjoining or very near the City of Washington can be octained at a reasonable price for a public park and a Presidential mansion; which was adopted.

which was adopted.

THE MUSTER OUT OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) presented a petition from the men of the First Michigan Cavalry, who state they were mustered out of the services in Grab, and had to return home at their own expense. They ask to be refumbured by the cost of their transportation. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

Mr. POLAND called up the bill pending for some time, to allow claims of loyal persons in the late Rebel States for \$500 and less for stores furnished to the armies, to be settled by the Quartermasters' Department, without being taken to the Court of Claims.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Hending duestion was upon the amendment for stores taken by others than officers having written authority to take them.

Mr. Henders, after discussion, withdrew his amendment remarking that he would offer something of like

Mr. Howard (Mich.) said the bill was very sweeping

Mr. Howard (Hich.) said the bill was very sweeping and would involve great outlay. He asked if the Committee on the Judiciary had inquired how much money would be taken out of the Treasury under this bill.

Mr. Poland said the Committee had not made that inquiry. No matter what the amount was, he thought the Government ought to pay it. It only contemplated the payment of loyal men.

Mr. Howard hoped that the bill would not pass. The seizure of property in the South was one of the necessities of the war, and the law of nations compelled Rebel communities as well as Rebels to pocket their losses. It was vain to expect that the loyal people of the United States would bear any part of such losses.

Mr. TRUMBUR. (Ill.) said he would oppose as strongly as Mr. Howard the payment of Rebels, but he would not oppose the payment of loyal men, and only such were proposed to be paid by this bill.

Mr. Howard said he was opposed to paying anybody in the Rebel States, loyal or disloyal.

Mr. TRUMBUL thought a loyal man in the South ought to be paid even more promptly than a loyal man in the North.

Mr. Howard said that by selemn acts of Congress the

North.

Mr. Howard said that by solemn acts of Congress the eleven States of the South had been declared enemies of the United States. There was no case in history in which a successful invading party had paid for stores taken from Mr. TRUMBULL said he had never heard before of a

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had never hearn occure of statute of the United States declaring the people of the South to be public enemies. He had never voted for such a bill. He had voted for a bill declaring certain States to be in insurrection, but not declaring the inhabitants of these States, one and all, to be public enemies.

Mr. WILSON said that under the pending bill every man in the South would prove his loyalty, and the effect would be to take a great many million dollars out of the Treas-

Pending the discussion on the above, the morning hour

Pending the discussion on the above, the morning hour expired, and the Tax bill was taken up.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for Mr. Dixon for the remainder of the session was granted on motion of Mr. Anthony.

THE TAX BILL.

The reading of the Tax bill and concurrence in the amendments of the Finance Committee having been concluded, the bill was open to new amendments.

Neveral verbal amendments were concurred in.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Mc.), offered an amendment, that no suit shall be maintained in any court for the recovery of any tax alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed or collected until an appeal shall have been duly made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This was agreed to.

Mr. Davis (Ky.), in offering an amendment to strike out Air. DAVIS (N.), in oliening an amendment to strike out a provision requiring distillers to keep a true record of and report the number of gallons distilled, &c., stated that the bill showed more distrust of the people, and more degradation and oppression than any bill be had ever seen. It proceeded upon the general idea that the people upon whom it was to act were all known plunderes.

Mr. FESENDER said there were no provisions in the bill

whom it was to act were all known plunderers.

Mr. Fessimmen said there were no provisions in the bill that were not required to guard against fraud.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was disagreed to.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) offered an amendment to strike out the first section, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that after the passage of this act there shall be no tax on raw cotton, and delivered a lengthy written argument in support of his proposition.

raw cotton, and delivered a reason,
amport of his proposition.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) replied to Mr. Henderson in a brief
speech, maintaining the right and necessity of the proposed
speech, maintaining the right and necessity of the proposed tion tax.

The Yeas and Navs were demanded on Mr. Henderson's

The Yeas and Says were result: amendment, with the following result: YEAS - Meesrs. Buckalew. Davis. Foster, Henderson, Hendricks, Norion. Pomeroy. Sprague, Stewart, and Willey NATS—Messre, Chandler, Clerk, Conness, Cresswell, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Trambull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—24.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Cresswell, (Ind.) off-red an amendment to change

of compensation of Assistant-Assessor from \$4 the rate of compensation of Assessable 185 per day.

\$5 per day.

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 5: Nays 30.

YEAS—Mestrs. Cragen, Cresswell, Howe, Kirkwood, Ramsey.
Mr. Thumbull offered an amendment to tax shouldy wood manufactured from old cloth five cents per pound.
The amendment was adopted

This was slopted.

Mr. Harris moved to amend so as to allow six months instead of three to present claims for drawbacks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Spragus (R. I.) offered an amendment to add to the free list, flax, and the manufactures therefrom.

Adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY (R. L.) offered in amendment to the in-Mir. ANTHONY (R. I.) offered in amendment to the uncome tax section, as follows:

Provided, That the list of incomes in the office of the Assessor or Collector shall be open to the inspection of the public, but neither the Assessor nor the Collector shall furnish such list or any portion thereof for publication, nor permit the same to be copied for publication. This was agreed to.

The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole into the Scoute.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) moved to strike out the following provision:

That section evof the Act of March 3, 1855, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay the interest or the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, be amended by striking out all after the ensering clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That every manual banking association, State bank, or State bank and pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of more of any person, State bank and the sense of any person because of any person because of the state bank and the sense as a state bank and the sense as a paid in such manuer as shall be proposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

mind for shall be assessed and paid in such many control and the account of the formula for entire the formula for the formula formula

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

Mr. MOREILL (VL), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amondatory of the Tariff act, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, from day to day, until disposed of.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Resolutions increasing the salaries of several clerks and employés of the House were offered and adopted, with a proviso that the increase shall apply only to the present Congress.

Congress.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. PÉRRAM (Me.) offered a preamble and resolution
resiting outrages committed on citizens of Maine in the
State of Georgia, and requesting the President to inform
the House whether the personal rights of citizens of the
United States are sufficiently protected in the States recently in rabellion. ently in rebellion.

by in recembon. the mercing hour having expired, the resolution went until Monday next. over until Monday next.

MONUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) introduced a joint resolution in relation to monuments in the National Cemetery, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Upson (Mich.), from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Bord against Kelso, from the IVth Congressional District of Missouri, closing with a resolution that Mr. Kelso, the sitting member is entitled to retain his seat.

resolution that Mr. Keiso, the to retain his sent.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be

printed.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF BORRANCE ATWATER.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) offered a resolution in reference to the case of Dorrance Atwater, late a private in the United States army and a prisoner of war at Andersonville, where he was detailed to keep the death record and secured the only complete list of the dead, and who subsequently sold a copy of the same to the War Department for \$900 and a clerkship, and who was afterward tried by a Court-Martial, sentenced and imprisoned on the charge of larceny for having repossessed himself of his own property.

The resolution instructs the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the testimony, findings and sentence

fairs to inquire into the testimony, findings and sent of such Court-Martinl, and find out whether injustice of such Court-Martial, and find out whether injustice has not been done to Atwater which ought to be refreesed, and whether certain officers of the army have not been guilty of oppression, cruelty, injustice or other conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

After a statement by Mr. HALE, reflecting secreely on some army officials for their conduct in the matter, the resolution was adopted.

resolution was adopted.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Mr. HOGAN (Missouri) asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether any steps have been taken by the Executive Department to interpose its good offices with Great Britain or that of Canada directly for the selection of those parsons argested in Canada during the late troubles along the border?

Mr. Banks (Mass.) stated he had reason to believe that steps had been taken on the subject; and he, therefore, thought the inquiry should be deferred a few days longer.

The united States steamer Ghattanoors safed from the Philadelphi's Navy Yard yesterday evening, on her second trial trip. She will be absent but a few days. A marine out-marrial assembled at the Marine Headquarters in Wasningson, ou the 22d task, for the purpose of right sanch cases us may be brought before it. As soon as the second row, the propose of the Pacific squestrom.

NAVY GAZETTE.

The resolution was not received.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, with amendment, the Schafe bill relating to lands granted to the State of Minneson, to aid in the construction of railroads. The amendment was

in the construction of railroads. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution, amendatory of that approved June 15, 1856, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, by striking out the words "at the time of his emistment," referring to the freedom of the colored soldier. He explained how these words, which got into the joint resolution through mistake, defeated the object of the bill. He also availed himself of the opportunity to insert a section to protect the colored soldiers from the extertions of claim argents. to insert a section to protect the colored soldiers from t extertions of claim agents.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

UNPRIVILEGED PERSONS ON THE FLOOR.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Ill.), rising to a question of privilege, complain d that persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor had been occupring seats of members. He insisted that henceforth and forever the lobby shall not be

dmitted.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) remarked that a gentleman from the

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) remarked that a gentleman from the Far West, apporently a stranger, had sat near him this morning, but had gone away just as clean, he thought, as when he had come in. [Laughter.]

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to take notice of the demand of the gentleman from Illinois (Wentworth) and enforce the rule strictly.

The Pacific Railead.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Committee on the Pacific Railroad was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad Act, and the same was placed on the Speaker's table. AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED IN IRELAND.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED IN IRELAND.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President in answer to the House resolution calling for information in relation to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citizens, with a report from the Secretary of State on the subject.

Mr. Banks stated that the report showed that the American citizens arrested in Ireland under the suspension of the habeas corpus had been liberated.

Mr. Eldbridge said he understood that to be the case as to some, but not to all of the prisoners.

Mr. Seward's letter was read, showing that such representations had been made to the British Government, that all such prisoners had been released except two, who were held on grounds supposed to be sufficient by the judicial authorities, and that even as to those two, one of whom was a Col. Burke, it was believed they were at liberty by this time.

this time.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INDIAN EXPENSES.

The Speaker also presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the appropriations and expenditures connected with the Indian service, which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARIES.

Mr. Rick (Mc.), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill setting aside certain proceeds from the Internal Revenue for the erection of penitentiaries in the Territores. Read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOTCHKISS (N. Y.) introduced a bill to exempt certain public lands from taxation. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

to the Committee on Public Lands.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. McRufr (Cal.) introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CRIMINAL TAMPERING WITH PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Banks asked leave to offer a resolution assigning the evening of Monday next and the succeeding evenings to the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Objection was made. RELIEF BILLS.

Mr. ECGLEY (Ohio) introduced a bill for the relief of leorge Faber. Read twice and referred to the Committee

on Patents.

Mr. Donnelly introduced a joint resolution for the relief of Benjamin Moore Dow. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VAN HORN (Mo.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, and to teclare the same a post-road. Read twice and referred to he Post-Office Committee.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. MOGRHEAD (Pa.) introduced a bill to further extend

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) offered the following amendment to the section in regard to Bank circulation:

And provided further. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any bank or banking institution or corporation, whose charter had expired and whose affairs were in a state of limitation at the time the act of June 30, 1864, took effect.

This was adopted.

Mr. Harris moved to amend so as to allow six months instead of three to present claims for drawbacks to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Superur (R. I.) offered an amendment to add to not referred to the Court of Claims. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judicinary.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) introduced a bill to establish certain mail routes in the State of California. Real twice and referred to the Committee on Judicinary.

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Mr. Stevess Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevess Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments so the Ampropriation bill.

Appropriation bill.

The first amendment, reducing the appropriation for the contingencies of the army from \$250,000 to \$100,000, was concurred in.

The second amendment, striking from the bill the proviso that no money should be paid to the Hilmois Central Railroad Company for transportation of troops, was non-concurred in.

concurred in.

The third amendment, apprepriating \$146,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings at the Schuvikill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, as storchouses for Government property, was non-concurred in.

The fourth amendment, apprepriating \$5,9%,450 for the Freedmen's Bureau, for the next fixed year, was concurred in, with an amendment adding on \$18,000 for telegraphing.

The fifth amendment, requiring the Quartermaster to give preference, in contracting for supplies, to articles of American production, and on the Pacine coast to articles produced there, was concurred in, with an amendment striking out that part which requires the Quarternaster-General to accept the lowest responsible hads under adver-

The sixth amendment, appropriating \$45,000 for the purchase of 58 acres of land near Nashwite. Tenn., taken by the Government as the site of Fort Morion, was non-

concurred in.

The seventh amendment, repealing the 17th section of the act of the 17th of July, 1862, to define the ray and emolument of certain officers of the army; and repealing a resolution of April 4, 1863, to authorize the President to assign the command of troops in the same held or de-partment to officers of the same grade, was non-concur-

The eighth amendment, providing that the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps, of the service, vas non-concurred in.

The ninth amendment, repealing the 3th section of the set of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, which prohibits the payment of the National forces, which prohibits the payment of extra duty pay to enlisted men, and extending the pro-visions of the original law in that respect to the Navy

and Marine Corps, was non-concurred in.

The tenth amendment, increasing the include of officers whose transportation in kind is not durationed, to ten cents, was non-concurred in. was non-goneurred in.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. STRVENS, the House insisted on its disagreements with the Senate, and asked for a Committee of Conference, and then, at 3:40 p. m., the House mi-

ARMY GAZETTE.

DISMISSED.

First Lieut, Jas. Sprague, and A. F. Taylor, 128th United States Colored Troops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The headquarters of the 14th United States Infanity have been transferred from the Department of the Colombia to the Department of California. The headquarters of the 1st United States Cavalry have been transferred from Lyan Barrierks, California, to the Department of the Colombia, grotting to Major-Gen. Steele. Col. Chas. S. Lovel, 14th United States Infanity, has been assigned to the command of the District Arizona. The troops serving in the State of South Caroline will be known as the first separate brigade.

DETACHED.

JUNE 18, 1866.—Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Fowler, from June 18, 1866.—Acting Asst. Surg

JUNE 18, 1866.—Acting Asst. Surgeon A. C. Fowler, from the coast survey steamer Ribb, and ordered to the steamer Chickopee; Bontswain Isaac T. Choate, from daty at the areal station, Norfelk, Va., and ordered to daty on hoard the steamer Maiawaska; Acting Asst. Surgeon Geo. L. Simpson from the steamer Chickopee, and ordered to the coast survey steamer Bibb. Second Asst. Engineer E. W. Clark, from the steamer Chattanooga, and granted sick leave of absence. Mat T. W. Bonsell, from United States receiving skip New Humpshire, and granted leave of absence.

WAITING ORDERS—AFFOINTMENT REVOKED.

JUNE 18.—Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Acting Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Acting Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on waiting orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on Walting Orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on Walting Orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on Walting Orders. Mother Engineer Samuel Gragg is placed on Walting Orders.

pointment has been revoked.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JUNE 18.—Mate Edward L. Estabrook, May 9; Acting Third
Assistant Engineer Horace B. Steadman, July 21, 1863.

JUNE 18.—Midshipmen L. G. Spalding and George Mills, at the Navat Academy.

THE DUNDERBERG-FIRST TEST OF HER STRAM

MACHINERY. On Saturday morning the fires were lighted under e two forward starboard boilers of the Danderberg with a otherwise making the preliminary arrangements for an en-gineer's trial at the dock. Steam was kept up during the day. and a moderate but very satisfactory movement of the ponder ous engines was tried. These engines were designed by Erastus W. Smith and built by John Roach & Son at the Etas Iron works in this city, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Main, and are very fine specimens of marine Thomas Main, and are very line specimens of marine engineering. They are horizontal, back-acting, condensing engines of 5,000 horse-power, with two 100-inch cybinders and 45 inches stroke of piston. The engines are provided with Alien's patent surface condenser, 10 feet wide, 16 feet long and 5 feet deep; the air circulating and condensing pumps are worked by independent engines, and each engine has a bilge pump. There are four large blowers for ventilating pumposes. The main engine will make about 60 revolutions per minute, ordinary steaming, on a pressure of 25 hb of steam. She has six main and two donkey bollers. The main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 25 feet 5 inches front. The smoke plue is 13 feet in diameter. The furnaces are arranged in two tiers, and the fire-room is one of the best ventilated in the world. Mr. Webb, the constructor, has contracted for a speed of 16 knots per hour. The Dunderbergiwill carry a battery which, for its numbers, acceeds the weight of metal that of any other ship. Her engineer's trial trip will take place in about one month.

The gunboats Marblehead, Suco, and Winnepee, with the frigates Savannah and Macedonian, have started from Annapolis on a Summer cruise, mauned by cadets from the Naval Academies. The Winnepee Las gone to Norfeik to repair machinery.

THE REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD. The Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, the oldest Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, died last evening. He has been paster of the Tenth Baptist Church in that city for nearly

Fierce Torando at Buffale.

A tornado passed over this city this afternoon about 4 o'clock, uprooting and blowing down trees and awnings, and unroofing several buildings, including the United States Express Company's stables, and badly injuring Mr. Thomas Gould, overseer. The roof of Kremlin Hall and Arcade was partially destroyed. Several persons were injured and two are reported killed.

The Canal Superintendent commenced filling the level at the break west of Schenectady on Saturday night. The water came in so slow that it was not expected the levels above and below the break would be full enough to pass boats earlier than 6 or 7 o'clock last evening.

Boats from beyond the break are expected here to night to pass to propriye morning.

The Eight-Hour Movement. The ship-caulkers who, some 12 weeks ago, struck

for eight hours per day, have had forced upon them the altimatum of either working for the whole time and old prices, or not at all. The masters insisted that they should sign a pledge, agreeing not to remain in connection with any society having for its object trade organization, or which identified itself with any trade protective society.

The canlivers, upon the passage of this resolution being made known, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas. The impression is entertained by our employers that we will not work with any member who has gone to work on the old terms without the sanction of the Body: and that we propose to realists for the defeat we have sustained by proscribing certain employers, and leaving their reasels on the dock in an unfaished condition, therefore be it

Resolved. That in reconding the Resolution demanding Eight Hours per day, and resolving to resume work on the old terms, viz. I shours on old work, and 10 hours on new work, we acted in good faith, having abandoned the laune as impracticable.

Resolved. That it is not the intention of this Organization to prescribe any employer or member for opition's ake, neither do we deem it just or homeable on the part of our employers to attempt to said trusted here we have used.

Resolved. That we age ready to resume work at any time on the old or eight hours per day, have had forced upon them the ulti-

ject us to sign a piedge which is foreign to the listed sign a piedge which is foreign to the listed on the old terms, and that we will adhere to our Association, believing that we have the same right to associate ourselves for our personal advancement as our employers have theirs.

Resolved. That we will not sign the pledge as demanded by our employers, decuning the same as arbitrary, unjust, and uncalled for James Gorman. Cor. Sec. N. Y. Caulkers' Association.

These resolutions have been submitted to the masters, and a conference between the basses and men will be held this morning, which, it is to be hoped, will end the difficulty. The organization which the bosses are opposed to it said to be, to a certain degree, of a charatable usture.